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"Ask not what your country  
 can do for you, ask what you  
 can do for your country."

~ JFK ~

**Ignorance**

**Coercion**

**Police State**

**Control**

Common Law...

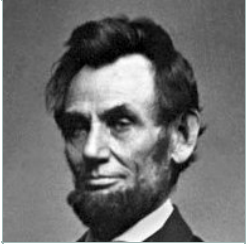
The following is a very short explanation of Common Law and should be further researched - due your own due diligence.

**Common Law** is based on the supremacy of God and the Rule of Law - more specifically, the principles that have long been established over hundreds of years that recognize these two phrases. Anytime someone is charged under the Common Law, there must be a "damaged party". You are free under the Common Law to do anything you please, as long as you do not infringe on the life, liberty or property of someone else. You have a right to make a "fool" of yourself provided you do not infringe on the life, liberty or property of someone else. The Common Law does not allow for any government action, which prevents a man from making a fool of himself. For instance, when you cross over state lines in most states (or Canada), you will see a sign, which says, "BUCKLE YOUR SEAT BELTS – IT'S THE LAW." This cannot be Common Law, because who would you injure if you did not buckle up? Nobody. This would be compelled performance. But Common Law cannot compel performance. Any violation of Common Law is a CRIMINAL ACT, and is punishable. So what is "compelled performance"? Compelled performance is where a contract is involved and compels you to perform to the exact letter of that contract. So, if you have compelled performance, there must be a contract somewhere, and you are being compelled to perform under the obligation of the contract that has to do with the seat belt issue. Guess what? Most of our courts are commercial courts enforcing contracts...

Most can relate to common law when it comes to marriage as a common law marriage is official after a couple live together after so many months. Was a marriage license required or the signing of any documents to make it official? No. In fact, when you follow through with the marriage license process, you are actually forming a 3 way relationship – with the government who now has a say in how your affairs are handled... you enter into a contract with a 3rd party – Big Brother!

To explain the basics of Common Law, we need to identify with Statutory Law. They are 2 different jurisdictions. Statutory Laws are laws of a society in which government created (Acts) and the "persons" within that society are in agreement with. If you acquired a drivers license and are "acting" as the "person – legal entity" on that drivers license then you are in agreement with the Highway Traffic Acts and bound by it. BUT, you are not obligated to be a part of that society and your right as a Free Living Soul is to leave that society if you so desire. If you reclaim your status as a Commoner existing in a Common Law jurisdiction, you now become immune to all 60,000 plus Statutory Laws as they do not apply to the Person – Natural Man. (See Legal Maxims for powerful Law Definitions and read the documents mentioned above).

At this point, I would like to define to 2 phrases.



"Honest" Abe Quotes:

"What I do say is that no man is good enough to govern another man without his consent."

"Freedom is the last, best hope of earth."

"To sin by silence when they should protest makes cowards of men."

"The best thing about the future is that it comes only one day at a time."

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## 1) Rule of Law

It means that everyone is subject to the law; that no one, no matter how important or powerful, is above the law — not the government; not the Prime Minister, or any other Minister; not the Queen or the Governor General or any Lieutenant-Governor; not the most powerful bureaucrat; not the armed forces; not Parliament itself, or any provincial legislature. None of these has any powers except those given to it by law: by the Constitution Act, 1867, or its amendments; by a law passed by Parliament or a provincial legislature; or by the common law of England, which we inherited, and which, though enormously modified by our own Parliament or provincial legislatures, remains the basis of our constitutional law and our criminal law, and the civil law (property and civil rights) of the whole country except Quebec (which has its own civil code).

A legal "principal", of general application, sanctioned by the recognition of authorities, and usually expressed in the form of a "maxim" or logical proposition. Called a "rule," because in doubtful or unforeseen cases it is a guide or norm for their decision. Source: Blacks's Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition.

## 2) Law of the Land

**Everything which may pass under the form of an enactment is not the law of the land.** Sedg.St & Const.Law (2d Ed.) 475. When first used in Magna Carta, the phrase probably meant the established law of the kingdom. In opposition to the civil or Roman law. It is now generally regarded as meaning general public laws binding on all members of the community. *Janes v. Reynolds*, 2 Tex. 251; *Beasley v. Cunningham*, 171 Tenn. 334, 103 S.W.2d 18, 20, 110 A.L.R. 306. **It means due process of law warranted** by the constitution, **by the common law adopted by the constitution**, or by statutes passed in pursuance of the constitution. *Mayo v. Wilson*, 1 N. H. 53. Source: Black's Law Dictionary Revised Fourth Edition.

Who was it that said: *I send you out as sheep in the midst of wolves, be wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove.*

